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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1985

## Some U.S. Staff Evacuated From Embassy in Beirut

By Fred Farris

International Herald Tribune  
WASHINGTON — The United  
has evacuated some of its  
embassy personnel from Beiru  
as a temporary measure be  
cause of unsatisfactory conditions in  
Beirut, the chief White  
spokesman announced

Spokesman Larry Speakes,  
the U.S. ambassador, said in a  
statement: "We believe that the  
importance of 'main  
our presence there."

Mr. Speakes refused to say,  
"why many  
ans were being evacuated or  
ide other details about the  
ent of American personnel.

Concern has risen over con  
anti-American threats by  
Muslim extremists and a  
against President Amin Ame  
posed to Lebanon's reliance  
on Christian militia  
diplomacy.

A dispatched Major General  
Khalil, President Ha  
Assad's national security ad  
Lebanon on Thursday as  
militiamen expanded  
control in the revolt against  
army's Phalangist Party,

The Associated Press reported  
from Beirut.

In Damascus, meanwhile, Vice  
President Abd al-Halim Khaddam  
said that Syria could not tolerate  
any action "that is directed by Is  
rael that serves Israeli objectives in  
Lebanon."

Samuel Geagea, who led the  
rebel, seized control of major Christian  
communities north of Beirut  
Tuesday night. Mr. Geagea set up  
a mediation group Wednesday  
that tried to arrange a meeting. But a  
Geagea aide said that the militia  
commander told the panel that his  
demands for an end to Syrian influence  
were not negotiable.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Depart  
ment spokesman, said the  
United States was concerned about  
these events challenging the au  
thority of the Gemayel govern  
ment. Only 20 to 30 Americans are  
thought to be working at the em  
bassy.

"We support the sovereignty and  
territorial integrity of Lebanon," Mr. Djerejian said. "We support  
the efforts of the central govern  
ment under President Gemayel to  
restore sovereignty over all Leb  
anese territory."

Mr. Djerejian declined to say  
how many Americans had been  
evacuated to, or whether the pull  
out was confined to embassy per  
sonnel. He also would not say when  
the partial evacuation occurred.

But he said it was decided to  
keep the embassy open because  
"we believe it's very important that  
we maintain our presence in Leb  
anon in view of the continuing U.S.  
interest."

The Washington Post reported  
Thursday that one State Depart  
ment official said, in reference to the  
heavy toll of American lives in  
three major bomb attacks in Beirut  
in the past two years, "This admin  
istration really cannot afford to  
have another American diplomat or  
soldier killed in Lebanon."

Last Friday, two U.S. warships  
were deployed in the eastern Medi  
terranean from Spain. State Depart  
ment officials said there were no  
plans to use the ships to evacu  
ate Americans from Lebanon.

Officials denied the Iranian  
had the bank hit by a  
They said that an explosion  
was caused by sabo  
ho planted charges on the  
bank's ninth floor.

bank's four upper floors  
carried off, and the rest of the  
was reduced to a skeleton  
were blown out in banks  
and offices within a radius of  
(300 meters) of the Ra  
bank, including the Iraqi cen  
tral.

planes also raided the In  
of Tabriz and Kerman  
according to the Iranian news  
monitored in London. It  
attacks on Tabriz killed 17  
and wounded 26.

Iranian leaders, mean  
war against further  
on residential areas, saying  
the parliament speaker, Ha  
tashmam, told an open ses  
the Majlis, or parliament,  
would fire more missiles  
of industrial and economic  
tions if the raids on resi  
as confirmed.

A ground war, fierce fighting  
erupted in southern Iraq  
Iraq, where the Iraqis said  
an to stop Iranian at  
to gain a foothold and iso  
around the province of  
Basis. An Iraqi military  
said that Iraqi forces dis  
Iranian troops.

A news agency quoted an  
military communiqué as  
that more than 100 Iraqi  
were killed and an unspec  
were captured in swift  
against Iraqi positions east  
Euphrates River.

Foreign minister, Ali Ak  
ayati, sent a message to the  
nation's secretary-general,

Perez de Cuellar, insisting  
action be taken to stop Iraq  
deploying chemical weapons

against Iranian troops in  
the battlefield.

The United Nations  
to mediate a truce to end  
on civilian targets, but both  
intended their raids on cit  
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## Top Soviet Negotiators Are Arms-Talk Veterans

### Conservative, Businesslike Approach Expected From Russians in Geneva

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Though they are fairly young compared to many Soviet officials, the three men in Geneva to head the Kremlin's negotiating team have a deep background in U.S.-Soviet talks and an intimate knowledge of the nuts and bolts of arms control.

The U.S.S.R. delegation has been instructed by the Soviet leadership to negotiate in a businesslike and constructive manner seeking effective solutions," the delegation leader, Viktor P. Karpov, said in an arrival statement.

Unlike the U.S. side, Moscow has turned, as it usually does, to professional negotiators who speak the language of their opposite numbers and have dedicated the recent years of their careers to arms control.

Although Moscow insists that the talks are entirely new and are not a resumption of the negotiations on strategic and medium-range weapons that were broken off at the end of 1983, two of the three team leaders were the chief negotiators at those talks.

Mr. Karpov, 56, who has more experience in nuclear arms than all three American negotiators, led the Soviet side at the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva.

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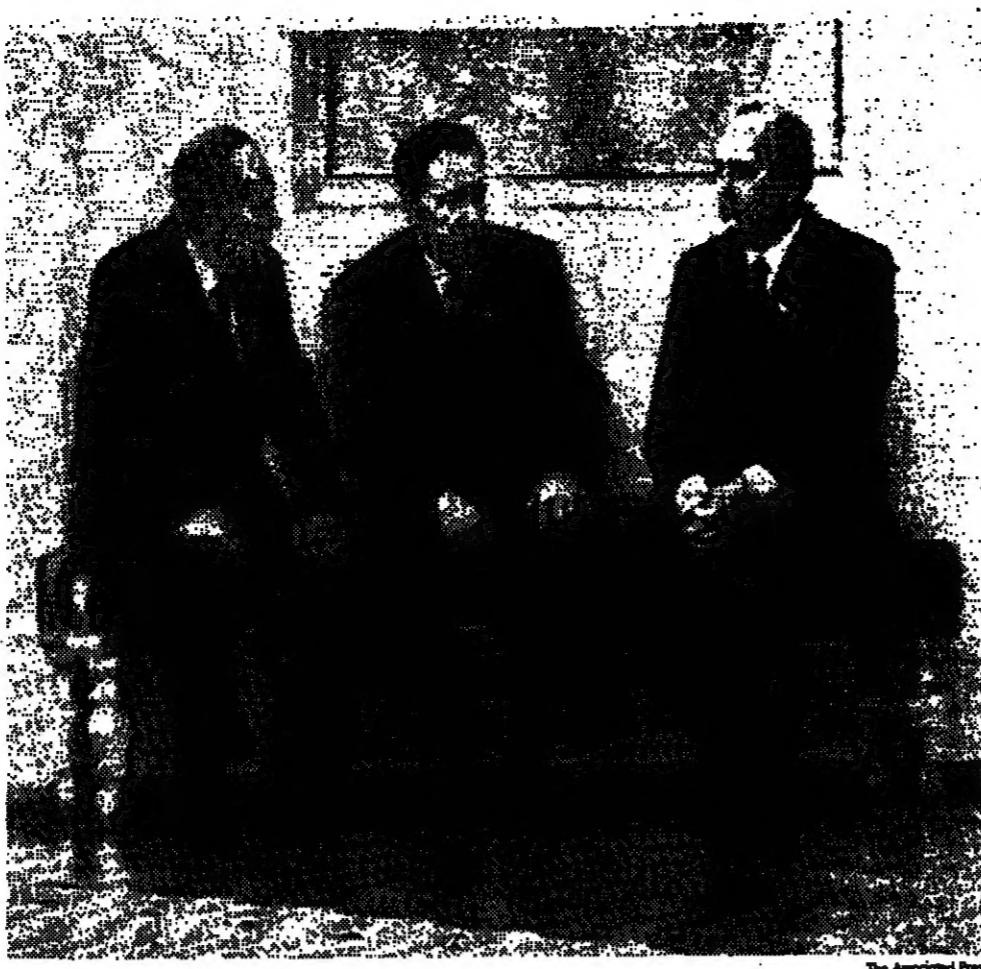
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Mr. Gorbachev, right, with Andrei A. Gromyko, center, and Prime Minister Tikhonov.

### Touches of Czarist Past at Funeral Rite Mixes 18th-Century Gilt With Military Spectacle

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Hours before Wednesday's funeral for Konstantin U. Chernenko, government security men took up positions in the front rooms of a historic hotel on a corner of Gorki Street overlooking the path the cortege would follow to Red Square.

The agents found themselves in frescoed suites with grand pianos, cut-glass chandeliers and mirrors in gold filigree frames.

They moved to their surveillance posts by the windows, they passed century-old inlaid furniture pieces and clama lamp stands of lords and ladies dancing the minuet. Looking down from the lofty ceilings were cupids bearing garlands and birds of paradise painted by Impressionists.

This brief encounter of the grim apparatus of the Soviet state with the bent for flourish in Russia's past was emblematic of Wednesday's rite of transition.

It was a ceremony that began with the body of the Soviet leader lying in state in an 18th-century palace built for the Club of the Nobility, and ended with the new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, greeting heads of state and other visiting dignitaries in a grand Kremlin hall dedicated to the victories of czarist armies.

Mr. Karpov has long experience in carrying out the directives of his Moscow superiors. He took part in the 1972 strategic arms limitation treaty, and in 1978 was named to head the final stage of talks that produced the 1979 accord.

His opposite numbers at these negotiations have found him a hard-nosed professional: "tough," in the words of one, "all meat and potatoes." He has been described as a skilled negotiator, urban, witty, well-versed in arms control and fluent in English.

On the job, he is said to be something of a workaholic, but in his off-hours, he is said to have a taste for party-going.

Mr. Kvitinsky is considered a specialist on Germany, having served in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin in the early 1960s and in Bonn from 1978 to 1981. In 1979 he played an important back-stage role at the four-power talks over West Berlin. As a relatively junior diplomat, he is said to have served as a channel between Western negotiators and the Moscow leadership.

During the talks on intermediate-range weapons, he developed a close relationship with the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, which led to their walk in Geneva's botanical gardens, across from the American Embassy, on July 16, 1982. The two men worked out a private compromise on European missile deployment that was rejected by both their governments.

Though he is believed to be a protégé of Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kvitinsky's star was said to have fallen after that exercise in private initiative.

Mr. Obukhov, the most junior of the three team leaders, has experience in nuclear arms negotiations from the talks on both the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties and from the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva, where he worked closely with Mr. Karpov.

Mr. Gromyko has traditionally opened quick, symbolic meetings with his Soviet counterpart, making it plain that he prefers a fixed agenda with prospects for success. But the selection of Mr. Gorbachev, 54, and the emergence of a

new generation of Soviet leaders, stirred some debate about whether, as an aide said, "a symbolic gesture," such as a Reagan visit, was necessary.

Although there was a report that Mr. McFarlane urged Mr. Reagan to go to Moscow, White House officials say the national security adviser only "laid out the options, discussed the pros and cons." Mr. McFarlane said through an aide: "The president's decision-making is off-limits. The president made the right decision and advice to him

from aides is a privileged matter."

Mr. Reagan conveyed his decision to his aides about halfway through the Monday morning meeting, and the group then discussed who should represent the United States. It was quickly decided that Mr. Bush, who was in Geneva after a visit to African nations affected by drought, would lead the delegation. He was joined by Mr. Shultz, who carried the letter that was presented to Mr. Gorbachev on Wednesday.

Finally, the White House group

turned to the details of the message to the Soviet leader, and it was decided to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the United States. "With this new leader," said a White House official, "the president wanted to get off on the right foot."

The possible meeting was discussed Wednesday by Mr. Reagan and Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, at a White House lunch. Mr. Kissinger said he agreed with Mr. Reagan that a get-acquainted session was not the answer.

Mr. Gorbachev showed a command of the moment as they filed by. Mr. Gorbachev talked with the particular animation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the members of the British delegation.

Others who chose to extend the handshake into a brief conversation were Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, Imelda R. Marcos, the first lady of the Philippines, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, President François Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Vice President George Bush of the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev was the seventh Soviet chief he had known in a sequence that began with Lenin.

He's very alert, he's keen, he's eager," said Armand Hammer, the chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., whose close associations with Soviet officials over the years have made him something of an institution here.

The 86-year-old industrialist said Mr. Gorbachev was the seventh Soviet chief he had known in a sequence that began with Lenin.

In the midst of the spectacle, Mr. Gorbachev cut a simple figure. He delivered his funeral speech with no effort to match oratorically the sweeping display be-

fore him, and during the rest of the service he appeared rather startlingly informal, looking around frequently and whispering with Politburo members flanking him by the graveside.

The afternoon's reception gave him his first contact with world leaders since becoming one himself Monday. He appeared distinctly more comfortable and concentrated now that attention was trained solely on him.

He stood at the head of a receiving line that also included Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the acting head of state, Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

The new leader was dressed in a dark blue suit and dark blue tie with broad stripes of lighter blue across it. Like many of those who had just come in from the outdoor funeral, he wore crepe-soled boots.

Mr. Gorbachev, a baldish man, bears a prominent purple birthmark beginning at the top of his forehead and extending midway back across the top of his head.

Seeing it has come as something of a surprise for many people, since it is not present in the official portrait of Mr. Gorbachev that circulates here and appears in Soviet publications.

For an hour he shook hands and chatted with the guests as they filed by. Mr. Gorbachev talked with the particular animation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the members of the British delegation.

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## EC Deputies Call for Rise In Guarantees For Farmers

REUTERS  
STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament called Thursday for a 3.5-percent average increase in guaranteed farm prices next season, rejecting a European Commission plan for a virtual price freeze.

The Parliament voted by a narrow majority for a Christian Democratic group proposal after the assembly's agriculture committee spokesman said it was an acceptable compromise to the panel's demand for a 4.5-percent rise.

The amendment said that the average increase should be 3.5 percent, with the biggest increase going to crops in short supply.

The Parliament's vote is only advisory, but a clear message from the 75-member body, was 62 in favor. Thirteen deputies did not attend the session; of these, 11 are deputies of the Basque region, the de facto political arm of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, who have never taken their seats. The statement is one out any negotiation with ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland in the Basque language.

The action came 24 hours after the Basque autonomous government of 17 in Spain, called on the more than two million inhabitants of the region to fight against violence.

Parliament dismissed the EC

Commission's price-freeze proposal as provocative to farmers, saying the cuts would reduce rural incomes by from 4 to 6 percent. It also said national governments might decide to take back the role in farm aid now played by the EC's common agricultural policy.

The farm commissioner, Frans Andriessen, has appealed to parliamentarians not to heed the agriculture committee's plan, which could add as much as 2.5 billion European Currency Units (\$1.66 billion) to budgetary costs in 1985 and 1986.

Farm costs already account for two-thirds of the finances of the EC. The 10-nation community is without a 1985 budget following Parliament's rejection in December of a 26-billion ECU draft that it said was inadequate to meet all spending commitments.

Mr. Andriessen stressed the need to discourage overproduction, citing EC surplus stocks such as more than 800,000 tons (727,000 metric tons) of butter and 600,000 tons of milk powder.

Mr. Andriessen's tough line has been endorsed by the parliament's budget committee.

But Pierre-Benjamin Prancher of France, a spokesman for the agriculture committee, has called instead for price increases coupled with a more aggressive farm-export policy linked to import controls.

James Elles of Britain, a spokesman for the budget committee, has dismissed Mr. Prancher's recommendations as unrealistic and said that they would invite retaliation from the United States.

Parliamentarians are split into various camps on the farm-price issue, with Christian Democrats officially seeking an average 3.5-percent increase. Liberals favoring a 2.5-percent increase and the Socialists giving no figure but stressing the need for structural aids to help poorer farmers.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the European Commission called upon EC nations Thursday to back plans for a new round of multilateral trade talks with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nations.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ethiopia Denies Forced Resettlement

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — An Ethiopian minister denied Thursday Western allegations that force has been widely used in re-locating famine victims, but acknowledged that some people might have been hurt by "overzealous" officials.

The labor and social affairs minister, Berhanu Baych, one of the senior members of Ethiopia's ruling Poliburo, said that the government had issued guidelines on how to carry out the plan to resettle 1.5 million of the estimated 8 million drought victims. He emphasized that a person moved had to be a volunteer.

Famine refugees might have been hurt when discipline was enforced but this did not amount to

pir Denies Forced Re-

## Senate Panel Approves U.S. Budget Plan

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Committee on a straight no vote, has approved a defec-

tion package that would lower military spending for one year, a cost-of-increase for Social Security or eliminate many of the programs targeted by Ronald Reagan.

package, approved Wednesday, would cut \$35.1 billion in deficit in 1986 and \$29.7 over three years. It does not tax increase.

proposals were adopted by vote, with one Republican Democrat voting present, for or against the package.

Following a day of intense

debate among the 12 Republi-

can members, led

by Pete V. Domenici

Mexico, in an effort to

an impasse and get a plan out

committee to the Senate

Wednesday, Mr. Reagan

the committee of a "full-

streak" from the battle to

central American Peo-

and the Central Ameri-

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## MX Fails as Missile or Lever

For President Reagan, the arms talks in Geneva offer the chance to strong-arm Congress as well as the Soviets. Give me all the MX missiles I want, he says: they are essential to my negotiating position. That is certainly not the case he would be making if he could argue that the MX is essential to national security.

Mr. Reagan is not alone in trying to use the discredited weapon as a negotiating tool. Rather than say no to the MX, several congressmen, including Democrats Les Aspin in the House and Sam Nunn in the Senate, propose to vote for limited MX deployment in exchange for influence over the administration's performance in the arms talks.

The trouble with trying to use the MX for leverage in either direction, is that it is a broken reed, either as a lever or a weapon.

Will the Russians at Geneva cooperatively trade their own heavy missiles for the MX — or defiantly build more? Even if they are inclined to bargain, Mr. Reagan already has plenty of chips to bargain with. He has launched an extensive modernization of offensive strategic weapons, from the B-1 bomber to the accurate D-5 submarine-based missile. His "star wars" program is a hefty bargaining counter, far more likely than the MX to be at the center of negotiations.

And should there be intrinsic bargaining weight in MX missiles, well, Congress has already voted to build 21 of them. With testing and production well in hand, the mere threat of building more is enough. Last year Congress approved \$1.5 billion for production of an additional 21, but fended in the funds. The administration is asking both for that money to be released and for \$4 billion to buy a further batch of 48. But the case for putting the MX on hold is more compelling than ever.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mubarak Merits a Hearing

The change in the Kremlin upstaged President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on his trip to Washington. Yet he deserved, and deserves, a respectful hearing. Egypt remains the most important country in the Arab world, the strongest influence for stability and calm, and the model for other Arab countries in dealing with Israel. Mr. Mubarak's sincerity in tackling Egypt's problems is beyond question.

His special effort here was to break the stalemate on the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. To this end he tried to draw the Reagan administration to support the tentative peace gestures made recently by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Egyptian argument is that the United States can best moderate the PLO by opening up a "dialogue" and thereby giving it the confidence to make the necessary further changes toward Israel. The Reagan administration, however, not only has a commitment to Israel not to open a dialogue until the PLO recognizes the Jewish state, it also believes it can best moderate the PLO by making it plain that the PLO must deal directly with the Israelis.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz were badly burned by earlier Mideast initiatives. Everyone can see that Israel is still digesting the almost indigestible

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### No Time for Recriminations

Despite all the rhetoric about abolishing nuclear weapons forever, a practical assessment of the new round of arms talks in Geneva must deflate any sense of optimism.

When the U.S. "team" numbers 90, when the Russian negotiator parrots the January protocol, we are reminded that propaganda often overhems substance in such talks.

The chief obstacles are fundamental and complex: conflicting motives, varying weapons technologies and ultimately the antagonism between sharply differing political systems. The Reagan administration's dubious embrace of the "star wars" defense and full-scale modernization of nuclear missiles stands opposed to equally relentless Soviet advances and firm opposition to U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The negotiators know that the science of nuclear weaponry proceeds so swiftly that what is agreed upon today can very easily become obsolete tomorrow.

Under normal circumstances, the most that can be hoped for is a honest elucidation of each side's opening positions — unaccompanied by categorical statements which insist that "star wars" is non-negotiable. The missiles must be removed. But we have a right to expect far more from the Geneva talks.

Ironically, the most dramatic event of recent

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

A New Age in Soviet Union?

The late John F. Kennedy is said to have wondered what would happen if the Soviet Union ever had a leader who campaigned on the slogan "Let's get this country moving." That was over 20 years ago. After the deaths of three Soviet presidents within three years, Mr. Gorbachov might have that opportunity. The era of the Soviet gerontocracy may be over.

— Financial Times (London).

### FROM OUR MARCH 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1910: High U.S. Tariffs Are Expected

WASHINGTON — Another conference was held at the White House [on March 14] on the French and Canadian tariff situations. Nearly all the time was devoted to France, as the French Chamber of Deputies adjourns in a few days, and little time is left. M. Jusserand, the Ambassador, laid before Philander Chase Knox, the Secretary of State, the new French proposal, which will be considered by President W.H. Taft and his tariff aids. It seems to be realized by the authorities of France as well as those of the United States that the application of a maximum rate is probable, but every effort is being made to avoid a tariff war. It is also apparent that Canada is realizing for the first time that the application of the American maximum rates to Canada's exports to the United States is a strong possibility.

#### 1935: U.S. Army Tests Robot Pilot

OAKLAND, California — The Army's new Douglas mystery plane, the first of a projected fleet equipped with robot pilots, radio directional compass and other devices permitting the plane to be directed in the air without human aid, will leave here [on March 14] for Honolulu on its first long-distance test flight. Captain Alfred Hegenberger will be in the cockpit as "observer." If the test is successful the Department of Commerce plans to order all planes under its jurisdiction to be equipped with some of the devices, notably the new compass, to aid commercial pilots to overcome fog hazards. The principle of the compass is simple. It is tuned in on a station and as long as the pilot remains on his course the needle does not move. If he veers off so does the needle, to the right or left as the case may be.

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## The Strategic Concept Behind U.S. Aims in Geneva

By Paul H. Nitze

WASHINGTON — The approach of the United States to the arms-control talks in Geneva is rooted in a strategic concept that can be summarized in four sentences:

• The U.S. objective for the next decade is a radical reduction in the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms, as well as stabilization of the relationship between offensive and defensive nuclear arms, whether on Earth or in space.

• We are even now looking forward to a period of transition to a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms and an enhanced ability to deter war based on an increasing contribution to defense of non-nuclear weapons.

• This period of transition could lead to the elimination of all nuclear arms, offensive and defensive.

• A world free of nuclear arms is an ultimate objective on which the United States, the Soviet Union and all other nations can agree.

Some amplifications to this position are worth mentioning.

For the immediate future, at least the next 10 years, we will continue to base deterrence on the ultimate threat of nuclear retaliation. Today's technology provides no alternative.

We will, however, press for radical cuts in strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms. We also will seek to reverse the erosion of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty regime, erosion resulting from Soviet actions such as construction of a large phased-array radar in central Siberia.

And we will pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, in compliance with the ABM treaty.

which permits such research. The Russians are expected to continue their study of defensive technologies.

In the transition period envisaged, the United States would want to begin moving toward greater reliance on defensive systems for our protection and that of our allies, should new defensive technologies prove feasible.

The criteria by which we will judge the feasibility of such technologies will be demanding. They must produce defensive systems that are reasonably survivable as well as cost-effective at the margin — that is, they

must be effective enough and cheap enough to add defensive capability without giving the other side an incentive to try to overcome the defense with increased offensive capability.

If new technologies cannot meet such standards, we would not deploy them. However, we hope that scientists would respond to the challenge.

The United States looks to make any transition a cooperative endeavor with the Russians. That is why we have offered to begin discussions in Geneva now as to how we might together make a transition to a more stable and reliable relationship based on an increasing mix of defensive systems. In such a transition, arms control would play an important role. We would, for example, seek continued reductions in nuclear arms.

Given the right technical and political conditions, we would hope to continue the reduction of all nuclear weapons down to zero, according to the U.S. concept. This would have far-reaching implications for the global military balance at all levels. For example, the deterrent effect of nuclear arms has helped prevent conventional conflict. Were we to eliminate such weapons, the need for a stable conventional balance would become even more important. We would have to study how to diminish the threat posed by imbalances of conventional weapons.

The elimination of nuclear weapons would be accompanied by deployments of effective non-nuclear

defenses. These would provide assurance that were one country to cheat — by, say, covertly building intercontinental ballistic missiles — it would not achieve an exploitable advantage.

To overcome the defenses, cheating would have to be on a scale of too great a magnitude to pass unnoticed.

A nonnuclear world would not be risk-free. The knowledge of how to make nuclear arms cannot be excised.

But the risks of cheating in a nonnuclear world would seem to be far less than the risks and potential costs posed by a possible breakdown in the current deterrence regime.

Deterrence requires that a potential opponent be convinced that the risks and costs of aggression far outweigh the gains that he might hope to achieve. Our goal is not to do away with deterrence, but to shift the deterrence balance from one based primarily on the ultimate threat of devastating nuclear retaliation to one in which nuclear arms are greatly reduced and nonnuclear defenses play a greater role. We believe this would provide a sounder basis for a stable and reliable strategic relationship.

We are to reach the ultimate phase and eliminate nuclear weapons, deterrence would be based on the ability of the defense to deny success to a potential aggressor's attack — whether nuclear or conventional.

The strategic relationship could then be characterized as one of mutual assured security.

— The writer, former secretary of the Navy, is special adviser to the president for arms-control negotiations. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

## Jakarta's Dalliance With Beijing Has Serious Aims

By Robert K. McCabe

PONDOK GEDE, Indonesia — Just outside this sleepy west Java village is a monument to six Indonesian generals murdered by Communists during an abortive coup in 1965.

The monument is called Pancasila Sakti, but is better known as Lubang Buaya (Crocodile Hole), after the well down which the tortured bodies were stuffed by their killers.

These murders 20 years ago put an end, for all practical purposes, to what had been an increasingly feverish relationship between Jakarta and Beijing. Just before the coup attempt, President Sukarno referred with great satisfaction to the "anti-imperialist axis" linking Jakarta with Hanoi, Beijing and Pyongyang and made it clear he felt China was Indonesia's closest foreign friend.

After the coup attempt, logically

enough, China was criticized by the Indonesian military, who suspected Beijing of helping the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) plan and stage the coup attempt. But the charges were never fully proven and diplomatic relations were not frozen until 1967, when China's Cultural Revolution spilled over into Jakarta.

Now relations between Beijing and Jakarta seem to be warming up once more — and not just in the trade area, the expectable starting point. Despite deep civil and military suspicion of China, there are strong hints of a thaw on the political front as well.

While no quick embrace is expected, the reasons for sweet dalliance with Beijing are increasingly clear.

First, Jakarta wants to regularize

and increase its informal trade with China. With Indonesian oil revenues well below their peaks, the country wants to broaden its export base.

Secondly, Indonesia has been chosen by the Association of South-East Asian Nations to lead the search for a solution to the Cambodia problem.

Foreign minister Mochtar Kusumamadja is expected to visit Hanoi soon for talks on Vietnam's position.

Soon after that meeting, Indonesia will bring together many key players in the Cambodia arena. The venue will be the forthcoming 30th anniversary celebrations of the 1955 Afro-Asia talks at Bandung in west Java.

The meeting 30 years ago brought together leaders of 29 newly independent nations. Among them were China

and the United States.

— Robert K. McCabe

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## Top Complice Collection: Avoiding the Romantic

### Montana Shows Ski, Après-Ski Line and Androgynous Look for Evening

By Hebe Dorsey

*International Herald Tribune*

MILAN — Milan has had a good fashion season. Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, at the top their form, delivered collections that amounted to fashion royal flush.

The Complice collection, designed by Claude Montana of *ris*, closed the season on a good

#### MILAN FASHIONS

one, but not a great one. As the designer put it: "This has nothing to do with Paris. It's for another market."

This explains the lack of use, let alone surprises, in this collection. Proportions, Montana did not change. And while there are still a lot of shoulders, they are toned down compared to what he used to show.

Steering clear from the romantic look that other Milan designers have been showing, Montana's skiwear and après-ski clothes, a woman is still strong, the fit that goes skiing on top of others in frosted satin suits.

The newest proportions were sort jackets over very long coats hugging the hips and sides like long Johns. The big

lined coat — the best in Milan

will also be exhibited at the ris showings, Montana said.

His evening wear, based on men's tails, harked back to his look of last season of women dressed à la Sarah Bernhardt.

The most feminine were the purple silk with black pants and black silk wrapped around the neck. The solid black ones could be worn by Beau Brummel.

Colors were mainly black,

white, gray, brown and purple; not much considering Montana's past use of primary colors. Accessories included huge baroque rings over black gloves; wild hairdos; heavy crepe-soled shoes or even sturdier hikers' shoes worn with wool pantyhose.

As they hop off to London, and to a more eccentric, less controlled fashion scene, many U.S. buyers are grumpling that the Italian prices, which are being quoted to them in dollars, have gone too high.

"If the dollar went down, the Italians would go out of business," said Selma Weiser, owner of the Charivari shop in New York. "In France, at least, they still quote prices in francs."

She said she does not come to Milan for news but for quality clothes and her store carries a lot of them, especially sweaters, made under her own label.

Joan Weinstein, a retailer who runs a similar avant-garde fashion store called Ultimo in Chicago, said that she would keep buying designer lines that she has been cultivating for the past 15 years "because I have built up a clientele, but I won't add any more."

"I'm going to save my money for London and Paris," she said.

This, however, did not seem to disturb Dawn Mello, the president of Bergdorf Goodman, who said the store has so many Italian labels that "we've known as the Italian store" in New York.

"We've launched a lot of them, including Ferré," Mello said. "We've really endorsed the Italians since the beginning, 10 years ago."

Prices do not worry her, she



An outfit from Claude Montana's Complice collection.

said, because "for us the Italians represent the best quality in the world. Prices, up to now, have not been a problem."

As for the new evening wear direction, which the Italians have now opened, it did not strike Mello as particularly interesting.

"The Italian look is based on sportswear," she said. "And I still think their strength is in day clothes."

Bloomingdale's is also confident of the Italian market. In what will be its biggest Italian promotion since 1960, the store is planning a show that will add up to \$70 million to \$75 million in retail prices for their "Eco d'Italia" promotion in September.

This will include wines, cheese and furniture, but "fashion, if you include shoes and knit, will represent two thirds of our purchases," said Marvin Traub, Bloomingdale's president.

The fashion crowd was also talking about the Valentino and Armani posters which are all over town and feature half-nude men in jeans or T-shirts. These look very much like Calvin Klein's ads by the photographer Bruce Weber, who started a trend in fashion advertising.

But a spokeswoman for Armani said that their posters, with stony-faced men in slick handbags, were inspired by the statues of German athletes in the 1930s.

### S. Backs UN Resolution Containing Criticism of Salvador

By Iain Guest

*International Herald Tribune*

GENEVA — In a surprise move, United States has voted to accept a United Nations resolution describes El Salvador's legal as "patently inadequate."

resolution also calls for continuation between the Salvadoran government and the leftist guerrillas and urges all states to refrain

any type of intervention" in El Salvador's civil war.

The UN Human Rights Commission accepted the resolution Wednesday, 39-0, with three

abstentions. The United States, which provides military and economic support to the Salvadoran government, joined the Soviet Union and Nicaragua in voting in favor of the resolution. The Philippines abstained. It was the first time the Reagan administration had supported a UN human rights resolution on El Salvador.

Delegates said the U.S. vote became possible after Costa Rica and Venezuela, the joint sponsors of the resolution, dropped a call for a suspension in weapons sales to the Salvadoran government.

open a political dialogue with the guerrillas.

Also Wednesday, the commission expressed concern at the continuation of "politically motivated violence" in Guatemala.

The commission also passed a resolution expressing its "distress" at what it said were widespread human rights violations in Afghanistan.

The vote was 26-8 with 8 abstentions. Another resolution denouncing torture and summary executions in Iran was approved, 21-5, with 13 abstentions.

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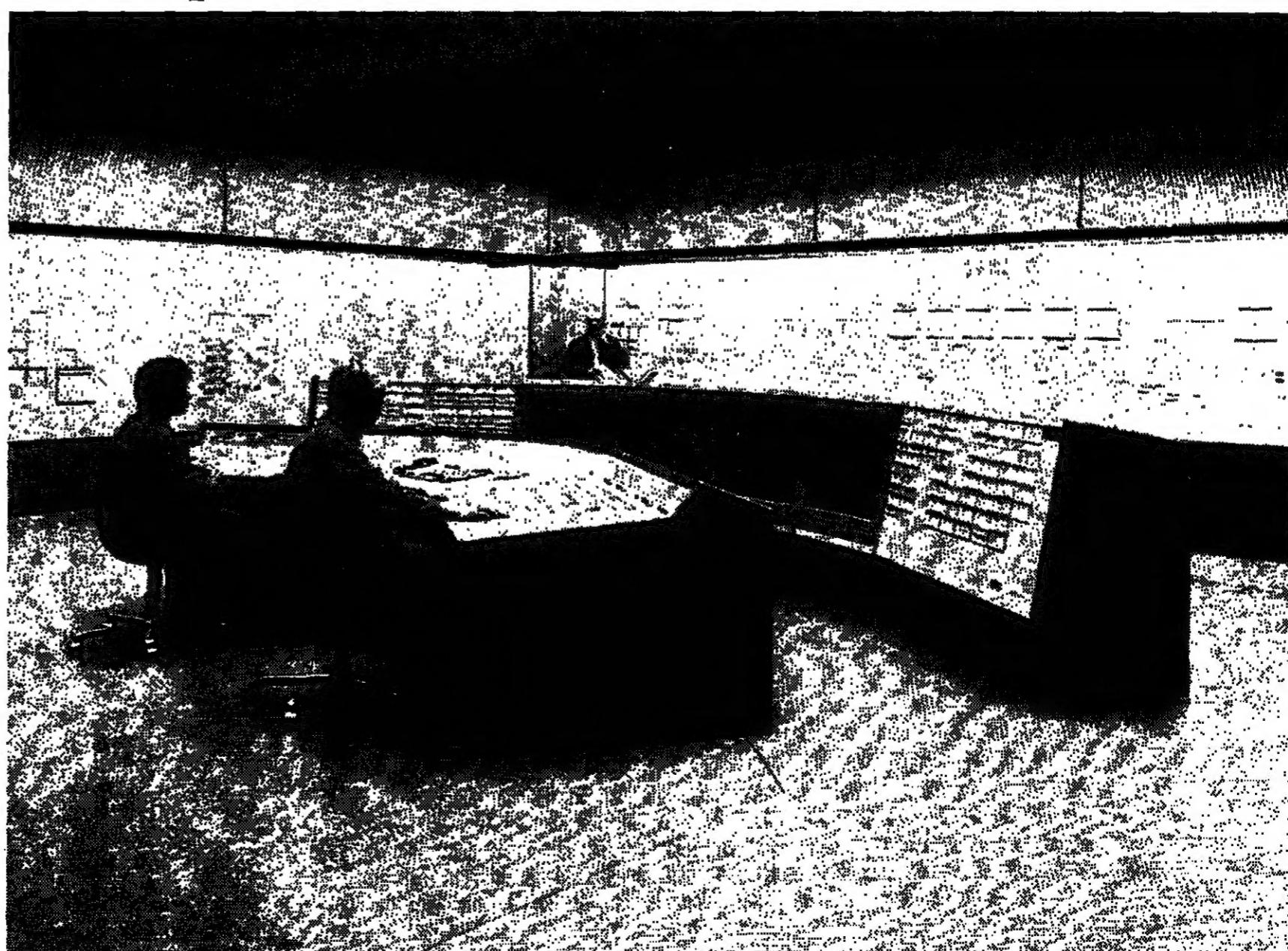
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## Greek Opposition Sees Chance for Power

By Jonathan C. Randal

*Washington Post Service*

ATHENS — To Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek opposition leader, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's surprise withdrawal of support for the re-election of President Constantine Caramanlis was a blunder. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis says, his conservative New Democracy Party could regain power.

Mr. Caramanlis, 76, who resigned as president Saturday, was re-

garded as a buffer who prevented the mercurial prime minister from carrying out threats to close U.S. military bases and to pull Greece out of NATO and the European Community.

With Mr. Caramanlis gone, the centrist — who traditionally defects Greek elections, and who voted overwhelmingly for the Socialists in 1981 as a gesture against Mr. Caramanlis — now are faced with the prospect of complete rule by the left. They are also concerned about Mr. Papandreou's proposed constitutional amendments that would sharply curtail presidential powers.

Mr. Papandreou has indicated he would call elections for May 5, although they are not required until October.

The prime minister's move against Mr. Caramanlis has provoked opposition charges of deceit and unreliability. Similar charges

have been made for years against Mr. Mitsotakis, 66, for his role in the 1965 downfall of the government of Mr. Papandreou's father, George Papandreou.

Many Greeks still agree with Andreas Papandreou's charges that Mr. Mitsotakis was a "traitor" for having left the centrist government of George Papandreou and having taken part in an unsuccessful rightist coup favored by the royal family.

Andreas Papandreou and others charge that Mr. Mitsotakis' withdrawal helped lead to the army coup that imposed a military dictatorship from 1967 to 1974.

Mr. Mitsotakis said he would be pressing charges of unreliability against Mr. Papandreou, and "I'll be saying it very clearly and every day."

Andreas is on the defensive," Mr. Mitsotakis said.

Washington's support for the former military junta has left a residue of strong anti-Americanism that Mr. Papandreou has used to his advantage. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis said, "Certainly there are objective reasons to criticize Washington."

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## WEEKEND

March 15, 1985

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## David Levine: Statements About Drawing

PARIS — That tweedy man with the watercolor box in the Louvre, the one with a smooth, ovoid face and graying hair who is making color notes on David's Sabine women, is no copy or Sunday painter. He is David Levine, the celebrated caricaturist and less celebrated but impassioned painter.

He paints each summer at Coney Island, which more or less dictates his choice of subjects, and after a lifetime of making small paintings he is going to start on a 22-foot pier scene. So he looks at such epic paintings as "Napoleon at the Pest House at Tilsit" — "Not that I think of Coney Island as a pest house," he adds. Well aware of his own wounding, he watches his words as treacherously as his line.

His paintings are highly accomplished and reminiscent in style of such earlier Americans as Glackens or Eakins. They don't often get reviewed, Levine says, and his supporters divide into painting and caricature camps. Each one says why are you doing so much of the other?

From Paris, where 80 of his caricatures are in exhibit at the Galerie Claude Bernard until April 6, he goes to Albi to see the Cézanne-Lautrecs, and then to Barcelona.

## MARY BLUME

I don't visit cities so much as museums. I'm a traditionalist who lives like a museum at — how many paintings can I see?

The details he sees in museum paintings — for example, a stiff collar imposes a strain on the head — will be recalled and used when he makes a caricature of a long-eared writer. His memory is formidable, and unforgiving. "I don't let go," he says. When he mentions Barcelona he immediately links of the first time he heard the name, when the Republicans were defeated there in the Spanish Civil War. "I cried. I was very involved. I cursed Léon Blum before I knew who he was because he had denied arms to the Republicans."

While most Americans think of Gerald Ford as an amiable bumbler, he remembers the Ford-Dirksen partnership in Congress and draws Ford as brutal and sinister. "Besides, he was sinister in the way he concocted to get Nixon off the hook. He's not a joke."

Levine even remembers as far back as yesterday and is horrified that Geraldine Ferraro would sign up for Pepsi-Cola commercials. "I think she was invested with a certain responsibility, not to do anything for buck like her husband. Where do principles end, or start?"

The most famous living caricaturist, and the most imitated (especially by the English, he says, because they are good draftsmen), Levine was born in Brooklyn and now lives eight years away in Brooklyn Heights. His interests were of the left and very political. "I still think politically," Levine says. "There are days when I don't dare read The New York Times, I get so furious. I who have the

opportunity to say more than anyone else, I can't say enough."

He drew Ronald Reagan cheerfully thumbing his nose at the world and said, "If I can't awaken the American people with that one, what can I say?"

BUT he knows he cannot awaken the American people. "The dog wags the tail. Power is power and art power is not power. What Kissinger does is going to affect life, not what David Levine says about Kissinger." The most he can do, he says, is to say what other people might quietly be thinking. "It defines my feelings which con-

firms other people's feelings. I'm happy with that, but I think I know my place."

At Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, he was voted the school cartoonist. When World War II broke out he was severely reprimanded for drawing students marching through the school arch under a statue of Erasmus with tears falling from his eyes.

His parents decided that he should have proper art training if he wanted to be a cartoonist. He spent a year with Hans Hofmann, the distinguished mentor of the Abstract Expressionists, a group Levine detests (his drawing of Jackson Pollock suggests that his drawing of the famous "dribbler" is urinating on

the canvas, although he admired Hofmann's vitality and enthusiasm).

He is a scholarly forward to "The Arts of David Levine" (Knopf, 1978). Thomas S. Buechner finds in Levine's drawing influences of such graphic artists as Daumier and Doré and Will Eisner, who drew comic strips and was expert in the use of hatched shadow (made up of closely set parallel lines). Levine's virtuoso hatching has helped give him enormous range within the limits his work imposes.

He became a caricaturist through making drawings to head various sections of Esquire magazine. He began working for his main client, The New York Review of Books, two weeks after it began, in 1963.

Until then, he says, most book reviews were illustrated by dust jacket photographs that looked as if they had been taken by the author's parents. Once he started providing drawings, he said, "It was like water on a blotter, they couldn't get enough. It was an arena that had been so unattended."

He draws only on commission and never from life. When he is asked to make a caricature to accompany a review, he asks for as many pictures as possible. "I ask for variety and for ones where the modeling of light to dark is there." For historical figures he often has to rely on 10th-hand engravings of vanished portraits. "If I can convince you that that's the way he looked, that's enough," he says.

"It's a much more haphazard procedure than you think," he adds.

His view of a subject is usually dictated by the review his drawing will accompany. So in one drawing Shakespeare will look like a dainty youth, in another the cynical student of Tudor statecraft.

LEVINE'S political caricatures followed the literary ones. "I feel I'm in control of the distortion according to what I want to say." Eleanor Roosevelt comes out relatively unblemished, while the scar that Lyndon B. Johnson proudly reveals on his stomach is shaped like Vietnam and the lines of Charles de Gaulle's face are hunched into monumental disdain. Richard Nixon variously appears as the Godfather, Captain Queeg and a Little Bo Peep with five o'clock shadow.

When Time magazine (he has done covers for both Time and Newsweek) asked him to draw the archconservative William Buckley, Levine was astonished since both he and Time knew the result would be devastating. "I said how come you're coming to me when you know I'll attack? They said we're aware of that, but you don't destroy."

"I can see the humanity in all these people, too," Levine says. If he is by nature a moralist, he emphasizes that his drawings are statements about drawing and not statements about people. The idea of a portrait gives some sort of penetrating inner view of the subject is, he says, bunk.

"I feel deeply," he says, "and that ani-

mates me, too. As far as I'm concerned, in the one time you have around you have to react exquisitely, whether it is painful or not. Otherwise you're numb. Besides," he unexpectedly adds, "I have a new backhand."

He hasn't tried out his new backhand yet but he thinks about it a lot. He is a tennis fanatic and says he gets ideas about movement and character from playing.

"My tennis game is the game of a cartoonist, which is cute, funny, and inconsistent." If he played as consistently as Bjorn Borg, he reasons, he would be as boring. He has made drawings of tennis players as a fan and without much success. "Oh, that's not a nice thing to do," Ken Rosewall said when Levine showed him his drawing.

Usually people don't react as strongly as one might expect, although Norman Mailer stops talking to Levine for a while after a caricature of him appears. "The word caricature relieves people of having to believe it's a likeness," Levine says.

Levine reckons that he has drawn a couple of thousand caricatures for The New York Review alone.

"I enjoy them all," he says. "I liked doing them. But I wouldn't want to meet their mothers."



David Levine.



Levine's de Gaulle.

From "The Arts of David Levine," Alfred A. Knopf (1978)



Levine's Picasso.

From "The Arts of David Levine," Alfred A. Knopf (1978)

## Through Eugène Atget's Dual Lens

by Andy Grundberg

NEW YORK — Over the last four years the Museum of Modern Art's department of photography has organized a series of four major exhibitions involving close to 500 photographs, supervised the publications of four (quintessentially reproduced) books and devoted countless hours to research and writing, all with one aim: to establish Eugène Atget (1857-1927) as a great photographer.

With the third and fourth exhibitions simultaneously opened at the museum this week and the fourth book coming off the presses, it now seems safe to say that the fad has accomplished its mission. There is no longer any doubt, if there ever was, that Atget is one of the great practitioners of the medium. But one question: What exactly is it that makes Atget great?

The question remains because two polar possibilities have been presented. On the one hand, we have been told that his work represents the apogee of straightforward, transparent, no-frills photography, done with unatched directness, unpretentiousness and roughness. His dedication to a self-im-

posed, encyclopedic task that went on for some 30 years — that of recording the vestiges of traditional French life before they were bulldozed by modernity — is surely a measure of this accomplishment. However, the museum is also telling us something else, something more specific and more peculiar to its own sense of photography as a form of art: namely, that Atget is no less than the founding father of Modernist photography.

What it means to call Atget a Modernist is a vastly complicated subject — especially since the photographer's chief enthusiast, John Szarkowski, the museum's director of photography, has gone on record saying that photography by nature is a modern art. But in essence it suggests that the photographer knew what he was doing. His apparent awareness of the frame, his ability to compose on the basis of black-and-white tonalities, his ready acceptance of the oddities of lenticular perspective, of juxtaposition and reflection — all serve as evidence that Atget was not a half who stumbled accidentally on a new way of using the camera but, in Szarkowski's words, "a conscious artist."

So we would appear to have a choice between looking on Atget as an exemplary documentary photographer and seeing him, in the pictures of "Modern Times," conversely, the subjects are of the 20th century but Atget's way of seeing them seems of an earlier age. Nowhere is this more clear than in the images that contain automobiles. The date that Atget first allowed them to cross the threshold of his view camera has not been fixed with certainty, but it is clear that he avoided horseless carriages as long as possible. When they do appear, as in a 1922 image of Boulevard de Bonne-Nouvelle, their presence comes as a shock. Instead of being dynamic and animated, as they are in

the young Jacques-Henri Lartigue's pictures from 1912, they appear as still and ancient as the wide sidewalks they are parked next to.

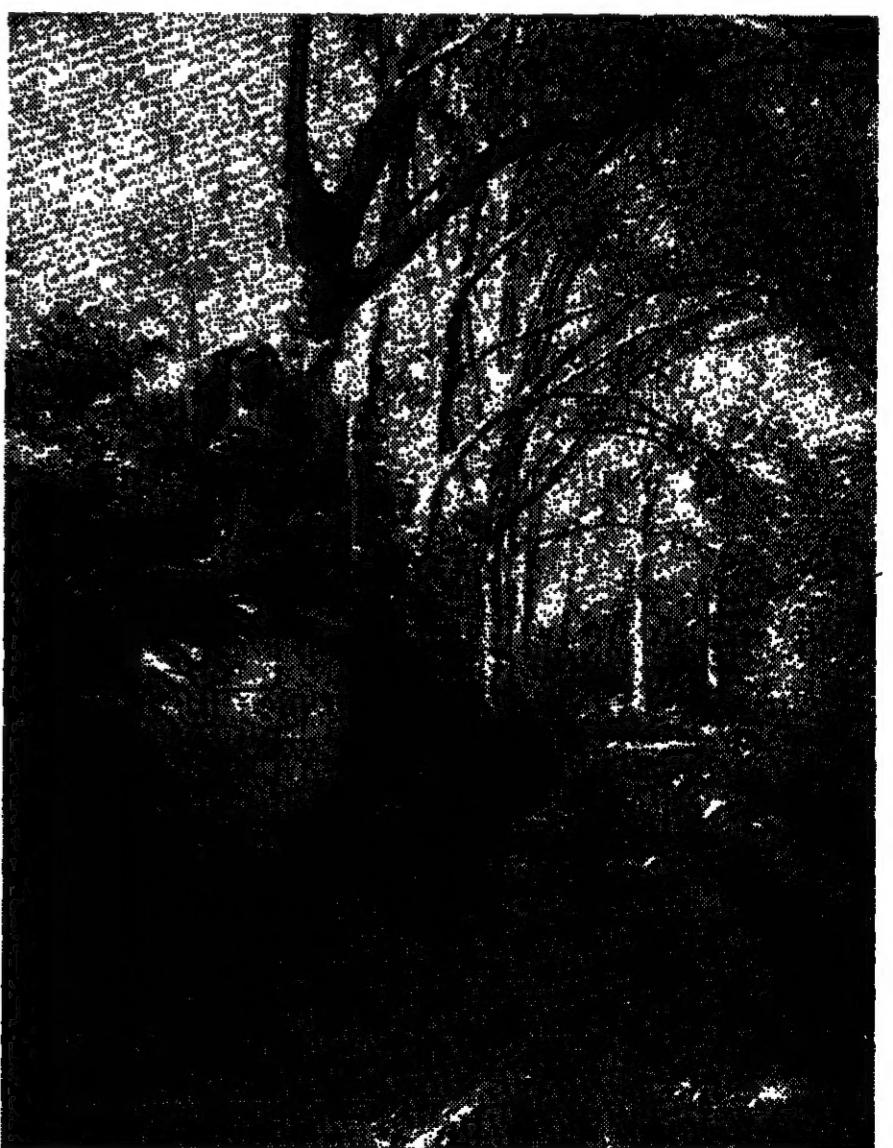
Indeed, the staleness and formality of all his views of Paris in the 1920s belie the city's status as the capital of avant-garde culture and night life of the time. His 1925 photograph of the café Le Dôme, at the height of Montparnasse's days as an artists' hangout, shows it almost empty, coated in a dreamy mist. Similarly, the prostitutes, gypsies and small tradesmen that he portrayed with compassionate skill seem to come to us from a Paris far more rustic than 20th-century life.

But there is more than atmosphere at work in making these images resolute of *tempus perdus*. Atget's style is more conservative and controlled than in the park pictures of "The Ancien Régime." It is, if anything, comparable to that of Charles Marville, whose extensive survey of Paris in the 1860s, in advance of Baron Haussmann's street-widening crews, serves as a precedent for Atget's endeavors. The images of Saint-Cloud and Sceaux are clearly the more Modernist and, in their abandonment of practically any pretense of reportage, the more illusory.

In the two exhibitions, then, Atget is shown both ways: as primitive and as pioneer, as the tradesman photographer whose business provided *Documents pour Artistes* and as a genius of aesthetic discovery unrecognized until after his death. But Szarkowski, having long championed Atget's cause, clearly is most concerned with giving the photographer a preeminent position within his own rubric of 20th-century photography. Consequently, in the essay that accompanies the book "The Work of Atget: Modern Times" (Museum of Modern Art, \$45), he devotes most of his space to describing how Atget's work was received by the next generation of photographers. He argues, albeit in an elliptical, tentative way, that the photographs of Atget directly influenced those of such primary American Modernists as Berenice Abbott, Ansel Adams, Walker Evans and Edward Weston.

Except in the case of Abbott, who saved the bulk of Atget's work and was quite obviously taken by it, this influence is not so easy to see.

Given this rather strained effort to construct a chain influence forward from Atget, it is peculiar that Szarkowski has nothing to say about how Atget may have been influenced by photographers who came before him. It is especially odd since the curator's collaborator on this long project, Marie Morris Hambourg, is not only a scholar of Atget but also of Marville, the photographer whose kinship with Atget is most obvious. Nor are we told of the French Mission Héliographique of 1851, one of the first photographic surveys ever commissioned, of subsequent attempts to preserve and record aspects of the "old order" of France, or of Atget's contemporaries the Seegerbergs, who also took it as their mission to document turn-of-the-century Paris. Such comparisons would help put Atget in the perspective of history, but they would not help Szarkowski



In the garden at Sceaux.



Clouds over Versailles.

the face of an increasingly machine-oriented, homogenized, rapidly paced world surely offers as much solace now as it did 75 years ago. More than any other photographer, he makes explicit photography's ability to render all things nostalgic, so that the past seems to aches in us. Nowhere is this demonstrated more convincingly than in Atget's pictures of the gardens of Sceaux, where the tangled vines, overgrown weeds and fallen stances we see are, like photographs themselves, metaphors of what cannot be repudiated.

"The Ancien Régime" — which opened in 1983 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston — will travel to the St. Louis Art Museum (June 13-July 28) and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (Aug. 29-Oct. 27). "Modern Times" can also be seen at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (Nov. 16-Jan. 5, 1986), the Detroit Institute of Arts (May 13-June 29, 1986) and the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington (Nov. 11, 1986-Jan. 4, 1987).

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## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — March 16: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Paul Angerer conductor (Haydn). March 20: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Günther Schüller conductor (Gruber, Schubert). RECITALS — March 16: Ivo Pogorelich piano (Chopin, Schumann). March 22: Martin Haselböck organ (Bach, Liszt). •Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — March 20: Vienna Symphoniker, Juri Ahronowitsch conductor (Franck, Prokofiev). •Volkssoper (tel: 53240). OPERETTA — March 22: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Elisabethzaal (tel: 237.22.22). CONCERT — March 19: Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra, Thomas Sanderling conductor, Malcolm Fraser piano (Mendelssohn, Schumann). •Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERETTA — March 16, 17, 20, 22: "Grillen Maritza" (Kalmán). GHENT. Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25). OPERA — March 17: "The Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky). LIEGE. Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10). OPERA — March 16: "Turandot" (Puccini).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Knud Grotle Galerie (tel: 63.53.43). EXHIBITION — To March 30: "Danish Native Painters." •Rosengård Castle (tel: 15.32.80). EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Ambassade au Royaume." •Tivoli Hall (tel: 14.17.65). BALLET — March 16, 18, 20: "Circus Polka" (Robbins, Stravinsky). "Capriccio" (Balanchine, Stravinsky).

## ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery — To April 3: "Munch and the Workers." "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic." March 16-April 14: "Mahler, Vienna." Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — March 16: Richard Hickox conductor (Bach).

## WEEKEND

## HOTELS

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

CONCERT — March 20: Groupe Vocal de France, Michel Tranchant conductor (Bousch, Mcfano). EXHIBITION — To April 8: "Klaus Rinken." •Elysee Montmartre (tel: 252.25.15). JAZZ — March 19: Benefit for Kenny Clarke, "So Long Kenny," Manu Dibango, Claude Nogaro, Lavelle, Dee Dee Bridgewater. •MUNICH. National Theater (tel: 22.13.16). OPERETTA — Feb. 17 and 19: "Die Fledermaus" (I. Strauss).

## GREECE

ATHENS. Athens Art Gallery (tel: 721.39.38). EXHIBITION — March 18-30: "Kirionon." •Center for Folk Art and Tradition (tel: 324.39.57). EXHIBITION — To May: "Folk Art" (tel: 324.39.57). •Gallery 3 (tel: 362.82.30). EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Kanagin, Karra, Kotsanis, Bosqou, Christis." •Koum Gallery (tel: 361.31.13). EXHIBITION — To March 30: "Folk Art by Theofilos." •Medusa Gallery (tel: 724.45.52). EXHIBITION — To April 11: "Assisi's Kyprinos."

## IRELAND

DUBLIN. Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.05). THEATER — Through March: "All the Way Back" (Farny). •Gate Theatre (tel: 7440.5). THEATER — To March 31: "Two Faced" (Des Keogh). •National Concert Hall (tel: 71.18.88). CONCERT — March 24: Glyndebourne (Haydn, Prokofiev). RECITAL — March 17: Anthony Parato, Joseph Parato piano (Mozart, Rossini). •Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83). EXHIBITION — To April 3: "Recent Works by Thomas Mallon."

## ITALY

COLOGNE. Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). OPERA — March 11, 13, 19: "The Thieving Magpie" (Rossini). March 17 and 22: "Lohengrin" (Wagner). March 20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). FRANKFURT. Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66). THEATER — Through March: "The Mousetrap" (Christie). •Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.23.35). OPERA — March 17: "Aida" (Verdi).

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). EXHIBITION — To April 14: "The 17th Century Civilization in Naples." •Caravaggio, Carracci, de Ribera, Domenichino, paintings, marbles and furniture. ROME. Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.01.89). CONCERTS — March 17-19: Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale de Santa Cecilia, Gianandrea Gavazzeni conductor, Alessandro DeLucapiano, Wieslaw Ochman tenor (Bartók, Liszt).

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM. Concertgebouw (tel: 71.81.45). CONCERTS — March 16: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Anton Ros-Marxa conductor, Eliane Rodrigues piano (Brahms, Mozart). March 19: Raphael Quartet (Bartók). RECITAL — March 22: Charles van Tassel baritone, Marcia von Nienkens piano (Schumann). •Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81). EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch Identity."

LISBON. Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (75.51.13). CONCERT — March 20: Gulbenkian Orchestra Soloists (Brahms, Mozart). RECITAL — March 19: Sets Karashashian piano (Grieg, Liszt). March 22: Elmar Oliveira violin, Jorge Moysan piano (Mozart, Beethoven). •Teatro Mirão (tel: 53.82.71). BALLET — March 22: "Swan Lake" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky). "Transparencies" (Jorge, Freitas Branco).

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To April 28: "The Face of Nature: Landscape drawings from the permanent collection." •Usher Hall (tel: 228.1.15). CONCERT — March 17: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Elisabeth Söderström soprano (Koršakoff, Tchaikovsky). GLASGOW. City Hall (tel: 552.59.61). CONCERTS — Scottish Chamber Orchestra — March 17: Marinus Barnert conductor, Paul Tortelier cello (Barnert, Mozart). March 31: Raymond Leppard conductor (Bach). •Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34). OPERA — March 19 and 21: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

## SWITZERLAND

ZURICH. Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20). OPERA — March 17: "The Escape from Sparta" (Mozart). •Tonhalle (tel: 221.22.83). RECITALS — March 17: Werner Bärtschi/Georges Martin piano (Mozart, Schubert). March 22: Malcolm Frager piano (Haydn, Weber).

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITIONS — To March 24: "Re: Action." •Tate (tel: 194.14). "Kandinsky in Paris: 1934-1944." •To April 21: "Frankenthaler on Paper: A Retrospective, 1930-84." •Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "The Age of Caravaggio." To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse." •Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00). EXHIBITIONS — To May 14: "Henri Matisse." To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

## Geneva and Its Treasures

by Paul Hofmann

**G**ENEVA — Archaeologists digging below the Cathédrale Saint-Pierre, in which Calvin used to preach austerity, recently hit a clump of 300 ancient silver pieces. An inhabitant of what is today Geneva buried the coins about 2,050 years ago, perhaps because he knew that the legions of Julius Caesar would soon march into the strategic city at the point where the Rhone River rushes out of the largest Alpine lake, and he feared the greed of the Roman soldiers.

Today Geneva boasts immeasurably vaster treasures; the underground safes in the majestic bank buildings reach so deep, tier below basement tier, as to approach the water table. Wealthy people from all over the world flock to the city the year round to deposit or withdraw funds or to oversee their investments.

The elegant, cosmopolitan city of 180,000 is well worth a visit even if you have no dealings with its financial institutions. Plenty of good music can be heard, its museums and its many art galleries are among Europe's best, and the winter resorts of the nearby French Savoy region and Swiss Valais beckon.

On a clear day the snowy ridges and the glaciers of the Mont Blanc massif, with a maximum height of 15,781 feet (4,807 meters) the highest peak in the Alps, are visible from many points in Geneva.

Cross the fast-flowing Rhone River to the south bank and walk up one of the narrow streets to the Vieille Ville. This historic core of Geneva is one of Europe's architectural gems. The hill on which the ancient neighborhood clusters is dominated by the Cathédrale Saint-Pierre. Built eight centuries ago as a Roman Catholic church, it was stormed and taken over by the Protestant townspersons in 1536, and became the religious bulwark of John Calvin, the French reformer who was to rule Geneva for two decades as its spiritual leader and supreme lawgiver.

The fortress-like cathedral, a blend of Romanesque, Gothic and neoclassical styles, is being restored, but its stark interior can be visited. The main service is at 10 A.M. on Sunday. An international monument to the Reformation rises in a park called Promenade des Bastions, southwest of the cathedral hill; statues of Calvin and three other Protestant leaders — Théodore de Bèze, Guillaume Farel and John Knox — stand in front of a 300-foot wall, sternly gazing afar.

The Vieille Ville — with its sloping streets like the medieval Grand Rue, its stairways and such charmingly irregular squares as Place Bourg de Four — is distinguished by many well-preserved houses as well as bookstores and businesses trading in antiques, paintings, sculptures, objets d'art and rugs. Look at Galeries Hydrus (12 Grand Rue), Interart (33-35 Grand Rue) or Galerie Callieux (22 Rue Etienne Dumont).

The Geneva Tourist Office (Tour de l'Île, an island in the Rhone) will supply a cassette tape and recorder for a tour of the Vieille Ville. Tapes are available in six languages including English; a deposit of about \$20 is refunded upon return of the gadget.

**T**HE 400-foot fountain near the end of Jet d'Eau, a jetty on the south bank of the lake, is a landmark and symbol of the city that doesn't play during the cold months; even during the winter, however, a sightseeing boat leaves daily at 10:15 A.M. and again at 3 P.M. from the Quai du Mont Blanc for a tour that lasts one hour and 55 minutes. The fare is about \$5. English-speaking guides point out the Palais des Nations, the complex on the north shore that was the headquarters of the short-lived League of Nations (1936 to 1946), and now houses United Nations offices. The world organization conducts guided tours of its Geneva home (call 31-02-11 or 34-60-11) whenever enough people want to see it.

Passengers on the sightseeing boat always seem more interested in what are known as the famous residences around the lake: the Diodati villa where Byron stayed in 1816, the Villa Baratieri where the former Aga Khan died in 1958, a villa in which Josephine (Napoleon's first wife) once resided, and a



The New York Times

neighboring Grand Théâtre (Place Neuve) for opera and ballet performances.

Among other offerings of the winter season: David Zinman conducts Bartók, Mozart, Dvorák, April. Gilbert Varga conducts Tchaikovsky as Respighi, April 25; Horst Stein, the orchestra's music director, conducts Haydn's oratorio "The Seasons," with Ileana Corbu, Peter Schreier and Tom Krause, May 1.

On April 18, the Grand Théâtre will present "The Return of Casanova," with music by Girolamo Ariotti, after Arturo Schnitzler's novel; Reynald Giovanni will conduct.

The Museum of Art and History (R. Charles Galland) is currently offering special exhibitions: "Islam and Figurative Art" (through May 26) and "Everyday Life in the 15th Century" (through Sept. 16) with an abundance of paintings, prints, tapestries and artifacts. Elsewhere in the museum don't miss the Italian and Flemish art at the altarpiece by the 15th-century painter Konrad Witz, showing a background of Geneva. The museum is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday; admission is free.

The Ethnographic Museum (65-67 Boulevard Carl Vogt) has a new Amazon He Open 10 A.M. to noon and 2 to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday; admission is free. The Natural History Museum (Route Malamou) currently features an exhibition of living regional and exotic fish and reptiles. Open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday; admission is free.

**A**MONG Geneva's top-rated hotels, **L'Armure** (1 Puits Saint-Pierre; 28-72) stands out owing to its location and décor. The comfortable rooms in a 16th-century building on a quiet little square near the cathedral are all different. A double with bath costs \$70 to \$90. (All Geneva hotel rates include continental breakfast.) Other deer favorites, on or close to the lake, are Richemond (Jardin Brunswick; 31-14-44; doubles \$105 to \$140), Beau Rivage (13 Quai du Mont Blanc; 31-02-21; \$90 to \$120), D'Argues (33 Quai des Berges; 31-93-51 to \$130 to \$150), and Noga Hilton International (19 Quai du Mont Blanc; 31-98-11; \$110 to \$140), which has gambling and entertainment in its Grand Casino.

Many less expensive hotels can be found near the Gare Cornavin. Try **Mon Repas** (131 Rue de Lausanne; 32-80-10; doubles about \$45) or **Lido** (8 Rue de Chantepoult; 31-55-30; from about \$20 to \$30). French cuisine is dominant in Geneva's best restaurants, but Italian and other exotic fare are also offered. For sophisticated dining in the Vieille Ville, reserve at **Le Chandelier** (23 Rue de l'Arche; 28-11-88). Main courses include trout, cut from the lake, finely cut and braised veal with three different mustard flavors, Chambord for two, and fondue Bourguignonne, at prices ranging from about \$7 to \$12 a person. Bottles of Swiss vintage **Il Dole**, Gilon or Fendant start at \$12. Also recommended: the second floor of the dining room of **Laurent** (13 Rue de la Madeline; 21-24-22), at the approaches to the Vieille Ville, where a special menu recently consisted of duck liver salad, sole with asparagus, and sherbet with pastry, at about \$19 a person. Dinners for two, with wine, range from about \$70.

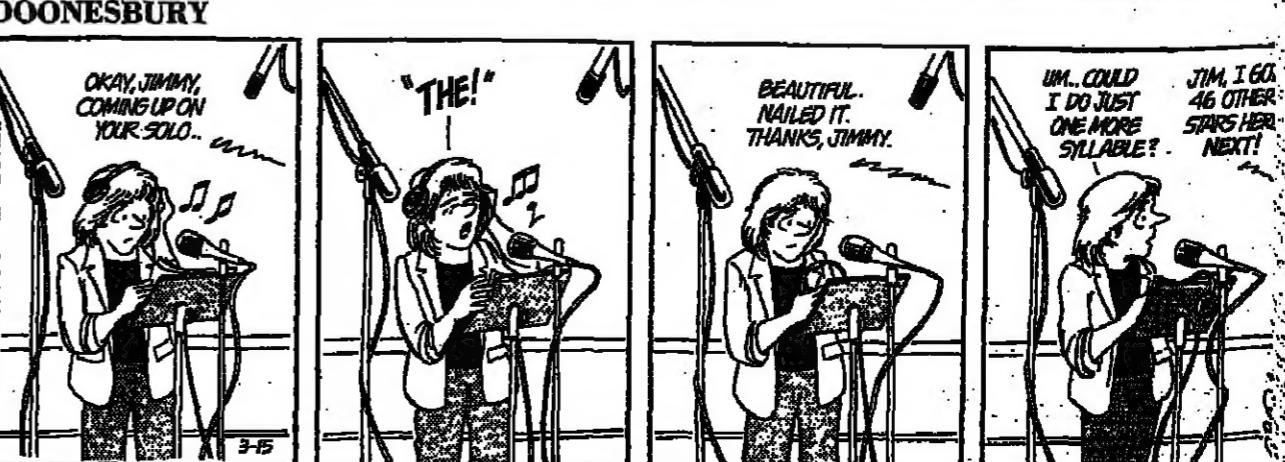
A posh new place for snacks light meals, ice cream, nonstop from noon to midnight, Quai 13, in a terrace wing of the Beau Rivage Hotel (13 Quai du Mont Blanc; 31-31-82). Geneva offers everything that's good and expensive. There is however, a new brand of cheap watches called **Swatch** in several stores, and many variations of the importable red Swiss army knife, which make good souvenirs.

If you have more spending money, have a look at the jewelry, furs and Asian art in windows, especially along Rue du Rhône and Rue du Mont Blanc.

For tourist information consult the Geneva Tourist Office (Tour de l'Île; 28-72-33) or Swiss national tourist offices in other major cities.

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## DOONESBURY



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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Resetting the Inner Clock To Life in the Fast Lane

by Roger Collis

NOT even the most relentless workaholic is likely to schedule a meeting for the middle of the night. And yet that is what a business traveler does by going to a meeting at A.M. in Paris after flying all night from New York, a time when the traveler's biological clock says it is three in the morning — F. Scott Fitzgerald's "dark night of the soul." Two hours of sleep, a dose of travel stress and a subliminal hangover and you've a classic case of jet lag.

Everyone knows the symptoms — muzzy head, dehydrated, strained eyes, general fatigue and disorientation. Even for high-flying achievers, this can make for a distinctly boorish performance and bizarre business decisions, especially hazardous when the people around you are at their sharpest. Every day, thousands of executives may be using their jobs on the line, or at least recharging themselves.

Of course, there are sensible things you can do to ease the agony of jet lag: drink a lot of fluids (not tea and coffee), eat sparingly and cut out the booze, maybe do some light aerobics, and certainly use the earplugs and eyeshades and try to get some sleep. From the United States, most eastbound flights leave in the evening, which gives you a short night. So try to schedule one of the rare flights during the day. Going east, try to arrive as late in the evening as possible so as to get to bed and avoid the incoming committee.

But most of this is easier said than done, especially if you fly longer distances, say to a Far East. And it's well established that crossing time zones seriously affects physical and mental performance until the body's metabolism adjusts. This may take up five days. So isn't jet lag an inevitable fact of life in the fast lane?

Well, yes and no. Most experts would agree that until someone invents a new biological clock, jet lag is here to stay. But recent research among astronauts and military and civil airmen has shown that sleep disturbances, a key element in jet lag, can be effectively managed by new short-acting hypnotic drugs. And promising results have been obtained with a naturally occurring hormone called melatonin, which acts directly on the biological clock, adjusting it to a new local time. It is possible that at this may soon be marketed as a jet lag "pill."

The so-called biological clock, or timer of man and other animals is set to a 1-hour (circadian) rhythm of metabolic activity. It governs things like sleep patterns, temperature, blood sugar, liver and kidney actions and the cardiovascular and nervous systems. It prepares the body for alternating periods of sleep and wakefulness corresponding to the dark and light cycle of the annual day. For example, during the sleep period the body tends to shut down: Temperature is lowered, the kidneys produce less urine and mental efficiency falls off considerably. Light is the main trigger, or synchronizer, of the clock, although social cues, like earphones, also affect circadian rhythm.

Jet lag is what happens when the biological clock gets out of step with the chronological clock of a new time zone. You are urged for sleep at a time you are expected to awake, and vice versa. This only happens traveling east and west. Flying north and south, where there is little or no time change, we get no more than normal travel fatigue. One approach to jet lag is to stay on your time schedule and ignore what is going on around you. This is what some aircrew members do. Astronauts, who fly in perpetual twilight, are reported to base their sleep and wakefulness periods on home time on earth, not on a business trip you can hardly order breakfast when you've been asked to dinner. Another way is to make a return trip across the Atlantic the same day, keeping to your local time. Discussions would have to be brief and very important. It would probably mean flying the Concorde both ways.

So the only real choice for the business traveler is to adapt as quickly as possible to a new environment. And this means the proper management of sleep.

The main problem is not getting to sleep, it's staying asleep for an adequate period of

time," according to Group Captain Anthony Nicholson of the Royal Air Force's Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, England. "This is important when you arrive in a new time zone. If you can force the individual to sleep at 11 o'clock local time every night, he's going to adapt that much quicker to the new circadian rhythm. Get your sleep right and the world is marvelous."

Nicholson recommends a short-acting hypnotic called brotizolam, which sustains sleep without producing a hangover the next day. This is the drug to use when you arrive. If you can't sleep on the plane, then use temazepam, which was used by the RAF when flying two crews on the long flights down to the Falklands, each crew sleeping for half the trip. One major airline prescribes medazolam for its pilots, another short-acting drug that works for four to five hours. Better still, Nicholson says, is to use a sleep-creature seat, which he believes is the major advantage of first-class travel. The RAF is testing the sleep-eater in a current sleep research study that involves flying people back and forth across the Atlantic with and without hypnotic drugs. Nicholson's advice to the business traveler is to fly business class to the United States and return by Concorde in first class.

Despite some contradictory evidence from scientific studies, most people say they get more jet lag flying east than west. It seems that people have less trouble coping with a long subjective day than a short night. And

## Drugs, hormone may soon help to curb jet lag

of course, if you fly west during the day, you are not disturbing your sleep but simply displacing it. A biological-clock expert says that as you fly west you are gaining on yourself all the time and your clock just has to run a bit faster, whereas coming the other way it has to run slower, which is apparently harder for it to do.

A more homespun explanation comes from Dr. Fridolin Holdener, medical director of Swissair: "When I go to New York that's the only day in my life when I feel fine if I get up at seven in the morning, because my inner clock says it's lunchtime. But coming the other way, who likes to get up at two in the morning?"

Holdener suggests that one way to reduce jet lag is to prepare for the trip a few days in advance by going to bed a couple of hours earlier or later so as to anticipate the problem of sleeping when you arrive. For example, if you are flying west, you start going to bed in Zurich at 1 A.M. instead of 11 P.M. Then when you arrive in New York, you compromise by going to bed at 9 P.M. and adjust gradually to your normal bedtime.

But perhaps the most promising news on jet lag is the work on melatonin by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr. Josephine Arand in the biochemistry department of the University of Surrey in England.

Melatonin is a sleep-inducing hormone secreted by the pineal gland at the front of the brain. Melatonin levels are higher at night than during the day, which has led researchers to believe that it may be a master synchronizer of various biological rhythms.

According to Marks, if you administer melatonin during the day you can resynchronize the biological clock by deceiving the body into thinking that it is night. Based on this discovery, Marks and his colleagues have developed a dosage schedule for jet lag.

"Going to the U.S., we nudge the clock back a bit by taking melatonin at about 7 A.M. the morning we travel so as to extend the previous night. Coming the other way, we nudge the clock forward by taking melatonin when we get on the plane in the evening," Marks says.

There is still a lot more work to be done and controlled clinical studies have not yet started. But Marks believes it is likely that a melatonin jet lag product could be on the market in a year.

## In a Little Spanish Inn

by Mary Pearson Kennedy

center of one of the most inaccessible spots in Europe.

Gaucin today is no longer inaccessible. A new road opened up last year that connects the village to the main coastal highway, making it about an hour's drive to Marbella.

While it would be absurd to say that time has stood still in Gaucin, progress has dealt gently with it. The balconies and walls of the houses abound in greenery, the ancient whitewashed houses present a solid front to the world and sometimes on a moonlight night the narrow streets and plazas are so full of silence that they seem surreal.

Dona Clemente Bautista Moncada, a slight 1-haired woman with a shy smile, says her inn is a traditional Spanish inn. While stately furnished, the rooms are spotless, the vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruit and Ick come from the nearby farm of Dona Carmen Mendoza Tineo, who presides over a small kitchen and dining room.

Although she guards the guest books carefully, Dona Clemente is more than pleased show off the entries by Spanish and German royalty, statesmen, bullfighters, French writers who liked the wines, a few Americans, nature lovers (one of unknown nationality) wrote that Gaucin in the spring is a paradise of flowers."

However the great majority were English to repeatedly praised Don Pedro Reales (the great grandfather of Dona Clemente) his cooking, for the cleanliness of his inn and occasionally commented on "his bad temper."

The first cars appeared in 1901, but walking and horseback were the main travel modes up to the Civil War in 1936. A ragged blue line appears in the middle of a page and someone has written, "Spanish car." The next entry was 1945, and the hotel Ingles had become La Nacional.

A Captain Leslie of the 71st Highland Infantry wrote in 1869, "Very much pleased ourselves with the hospitality and comfort this hotel which is prettily situated in the

## TRAVEL

## Australia's Surf and Other Splendors

by Jane Perlez

ON the south coast of New South Wales lies Bingie Beach, a scallop of pale cream sand embraced by two craggy points of rocks and sheltered by the slopes of scrub-covered dunes. Gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean, crested by white foam that glistens in the high morning sun, roll in a perpetual surf that only a few people happen upon.

For this beach 180 miles south of Sydney is unmarked on most maps of the coastline, its existence made known to strangers by a friendly gas station attendant in the nearby hamlet of Moruya. It is one of the dozens upon dozens of beaches that stretch to the Victoria border and beyond, all of them perfect — although not all so secluded — for swimming, running, sunbathing and picnics that are interrupted only by the persistent but harmless Australian bushflies.

On a five-day car trip from Sydney, it is possible to combine the solitary peace of Bingie Beach with a series of forests and the imposing grandeur of the Snowy Mountains and in between traverse rough dirt roads across what Australians fondly call "cowboy country": rolling sheep-grazing hills, their grass bleached to straw by the relentless Australian sun.

It is a car tour best taken in the Southern Hemisphere's warm months from October to April (in the winter the mountains are transformed into ski resorts and the beaches are too cool). Beware of January, the Australian equivalent of August in France, when practically every Australian worker hitches a trailer to the back of the car and takes to the road.

The trip, a kind not uncommonly taken by Australians themselves, reveals the isolated island continent to have a greater variety of terrain than the brilliant corals of the Great Barrier Reef and the scarred deserts of the fabled outback. By driving a southern route to the nation's capital, Canberra, and on to small towns, many of them flourishing 19th-century hubs of gold mining, with a special trek to Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, the visitor absorbs a sense of Australia's frontier history and a knowledge of its strange fauna and flora.

Yes, if you are vigilant you may spot a kangaroo along the road but do not be disappointed if one fails to appear. In these parts the yellow-and-black road signs warning drivers of the hazards of hitting bounding kangaroos are more prevalent than the marsupials themselves. Unfortunately, you will see no koala bears, for they are a rare species, not to be found in their natural state anywhere on this route, and hardly anywhere else except for zoos.

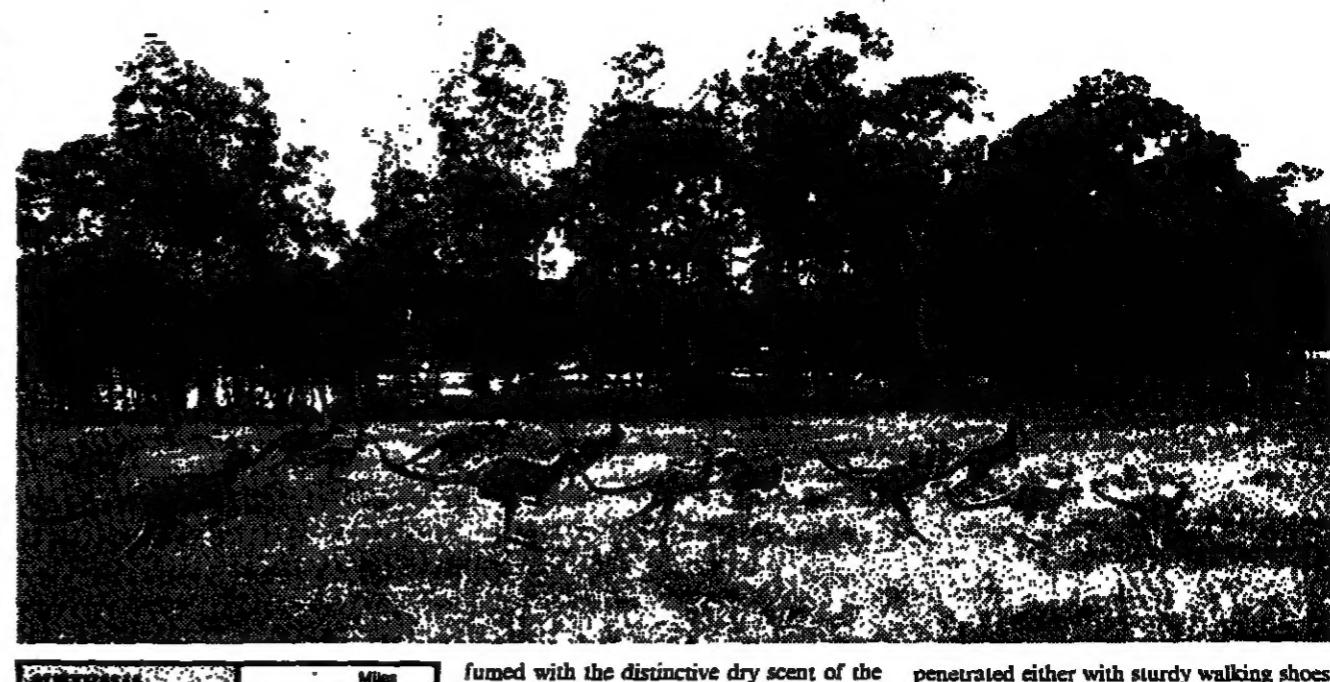
A four-hour drive southwest from Sydney lies Canberra, a city of stolid official buildings scattered around an artificial lake and nestled in a valley surrounded by hills that cib from brown to eric manne at dusk. Designed 70 years ago by an American architect named Walter Burley Griffin, who had been an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Canberra is situated on an arid plain between the two competing cities of Sydney and Melbourne and had until recently changed only over so gradually over the decades.

But now soaring cranes, their angles and latticework weaving geometric patterns in the sky, dominate the landscape and announce, to anyone who had not already heard the national swagger about it, the construction of a new Parliament House. It is being built with great architectural fanfare for the country's bicentennial in 1988.

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The New York Times

fumed with the distinctive dry scent of the Australian bush, resonates with the calls of native birds.

Goannas, grotesque lizardlike creatures indigenous to Australia that sometimes reach three feet in length, slither across the road from time to time. At the sound of a car or a human, these creatures usually scamper for the nearest tree trunk and climb out of harm's way. While a goanna bite is not poisonous, they are scavengers and carriers of disease and park rangers recommend they be left alone.

Absolutely nothing happens in Araluen, a place of one hotel and a population that barely reaches triple digits. Yet its quiet and beauty have made it a favorite weekend haunt for Canberra residents. If you call ahead, the Hotel Araluen, mainly a way station for thirsty drivers, has several meager rooms, or the more attractive Old Court House Restaurant, which advertises French cuisine by a German owner, offers satisfactory rooms on the weekend only.

Rather than staying in Araluen, it is probably advisable to push on another 40 miles to Moruya on the coast, an adventurous drive through equally rugged terrain. A town of 2,000 that hasn't changed in 25 years, Moruya exists mainly for its beaches. Ask anyone you meet for his favorite along the coast, making clear that you want to be away from the trailers. The two-year-old gallery boasts a fledgling international collection, including Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles," which caused a storm a decade ago when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam paid more than \$2 million for it. For most visitors the eclectic Australian collection should prove the most intriguing. The colonial-era paintings, until recently unheralded, include an oil dated 1840 and titled "Mr. Robinson's First Interview With Timmy." The artist, Benjamin Duterrau, catches the awkward emotions of an early encounter in Tasmania between a white man and a mystified looking aborigine.

If you wish to stay overnight in Moruya, there are several motels that serve mainly as stopovers for traveling salesmen. Not cheap, they run \$28 a night with a rather pedestrian breakfast served in the room. A more interesting place and slightly less expensive is the Monarch Hotel, an old-fashioned brick structure on the main street with a pub, clean rooms and a handsome dining room serving almost home-style meals. A dozen oysters, a steak, dessert and a bottle of Australian wine, all of it wholesome but none of it sensational, come to about \$28 for two.

Australia has bred an interesting stable of post-war painters who work in a diversity of styles, all well represented in the gallery. Notable are the works of Sidney Nolan, whose starkly portrayed narrative on canvas of the life of Ned Kelly, the infamous bushranger, or outlaw, hangs in the first gallery. For years, Canberra's dreary hotel accommodations have been the butt of derisive jokes among visiting diplomats. The city once had an elegant hotel, the Canberra, a sprawling one-story pink compound with garden courtyards extending from spacious suites. The Whitlam government closed the hotel in 1973 and in what some thought was a national scandal turned the place into a depository for government files. The Labor government of Robert Hawke, conscious of the looming bicentennial festivities, is in the midst of undoing the damage and restoring the hotel to its original charm.

In the meantime, the Lakeside Hotel, an undistinguished international style high-rise with small rooms overlooking the hills or the lake, is the most serviceable, although at about \$50 a double room, expensive for what it is. After mass excavations of rock to allow for the sunken building, granite, steel, concrete, and even the red roof tile that is a fixture of Australian bungalows are being heaved into place as the builders race to meet their deadline. An excellent viewing platform built for visitors allows them to observe the work in progress along with scale models showing that, in true Australian sporting fashion, the new Parliament will come with outdoor tennis courts and bowling greens.

Two recently completed symbols of Canberra's coming of age stand on the shore of Lake Burley Griffin — the National Gallery, a concrete-and-glass box that bears some resemblance to a modern-day warehouse, and an almost look-alike High Court building next door. The two-year-old gallery boasts a fledgling international collection, including Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles," which caused a storm a decade ago when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam paid more than \$2 million for it. For most visitors the eclectic Australian collection should prove the most intriguing. The colonial-era paintings, until recently unheralded, include an oil dated 1840 and titled "Mr. Robinson's First Interview With Timmy." The artist, Benjamin Duterrau, catches the awkward emotions of an early encounter in Tasmania between a white man and a mystified looking aborigine.

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Driving south from Moruya, the highway hugs the coast to Narooma, a popular holiday resort where cold means, cheeses, fruit, takeout coffee and other makings of an impromptu picnic can easily be picked up. The corner butcher shop as you enter town has an assortment of charcuterie, and the owner, who has been there for 30 years, provides plenty of folklore to go with the provisions. With food in hand, choose any of a string of beaches within a 10-minute drive.

Farther south, the landscape changes from undulating pastoral country (sharp, hard cheeses are produced in the towns of Bodalla and Tilba) to pockets of rain forest, resplendent with emerald-green ferns, and heavy densities of the ever-present eucalyptus trees. Three hours down the narrow but uncrowded highway from Narooma just over the border into Victoria lies Mallacoota, once a whaling and gold-rush town, which was reachable only by water until 1914. It is well worth a detour off the main road to the entrance of the sprawling Mallacoota inlet. At first sight, Mallacoota is an impossibly sprawling abalone fishing village of 600, surrounded by endless trailer parks blessedly empty except for January, when the place should be avoided at all costs.

It doesn't take much exploring, however, to find why all these people descend here. Once the home of the Kurnai aboriginal tribe, Mallacoota abounds in wildlife and ancient rocky bluffs that stand guard to the swishing ocean at the entrance to the Tasman Sea.

Croajingalong National Park envelops the inlet, where a number of rivers and creeks flow into the sea, and its wilderness can be

penetrated either with sturdy walking shoes or by careful driving along the dirt track to Shipwreck Creek. Be wary here of goannas (if they cannot find a tree trunk to climb up, they are known to climb up a standing human if it is the nearest thing around) and snakes, which are usually more frightened of you than of them. This is a habitat for kangaroos but since they are nocturnal, dawn and dusk are the best times to see them.

Bush fires ravaged the forest in 1983, leaving hollowed and blackened cylinders that were once eucalyptus trunks standing stark against the sky. But heavy rains last year flooded fast green undergrowth, swathes of tall yellow and purple wildflowers survived, and the birds — colorful parrots, native lyrebirds that have long tails shaped like the musical instrument after which they are named — break into a cacophony of sound.

The Flag Hotel-Motel, with a swimming pool in its central courtyard, is by Australian small-town standards top-notch and worth a two-night stay. That is to say, the units, with a kitchen, are clean, basic but roomy and fairly priced at \$36.

FROM Mallacoota, the highway turns west to Cann River, from which a bumpy dirt road leads north through the bare hills and thinly populated area of "cowboy country." During this stretch of the drive, to the signpost to Congo, and a few miles south of the Prince's Highway, turn left at the signpost to Congo, and a few miles on branch off along the dirt strip to Bingie.

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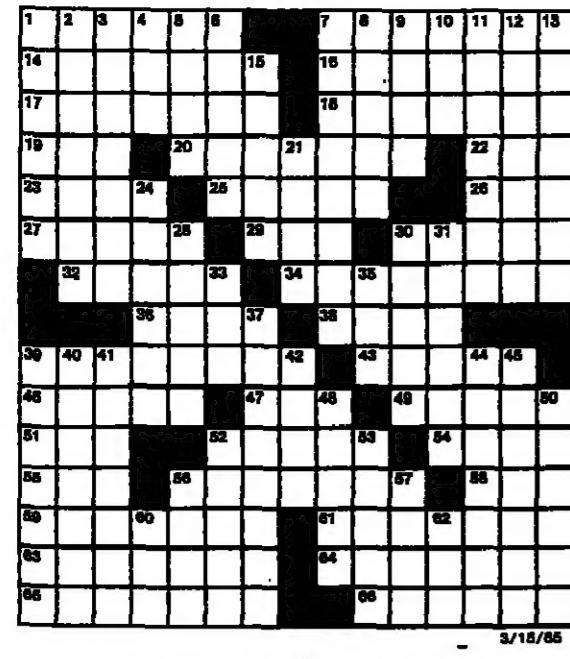




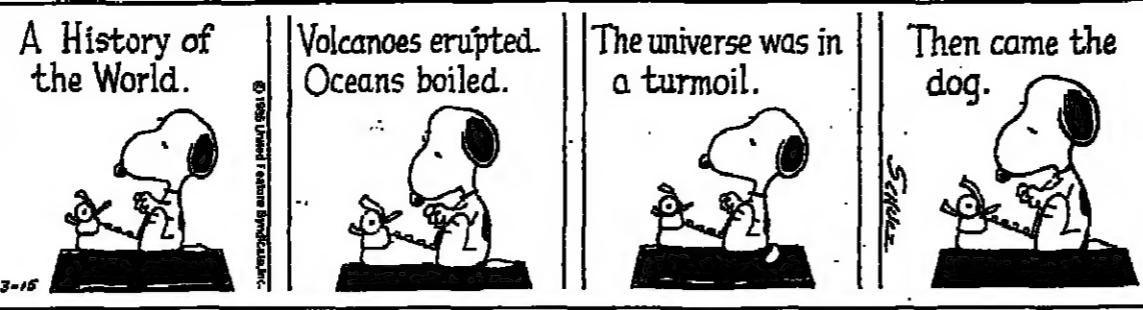




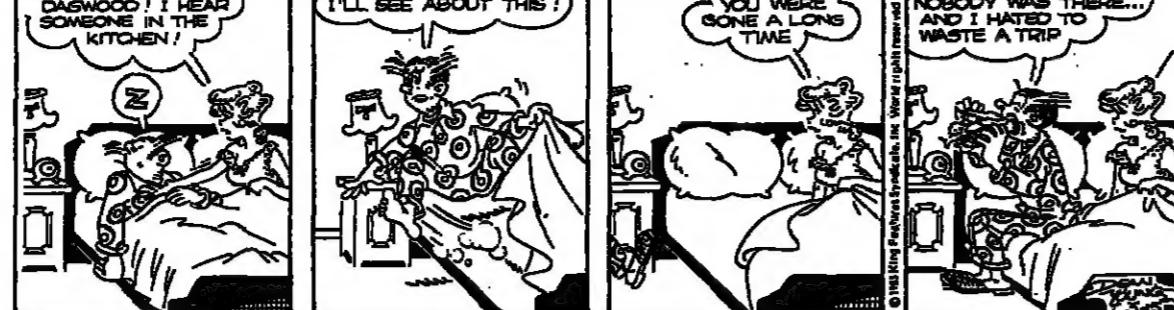




## PEANUTS



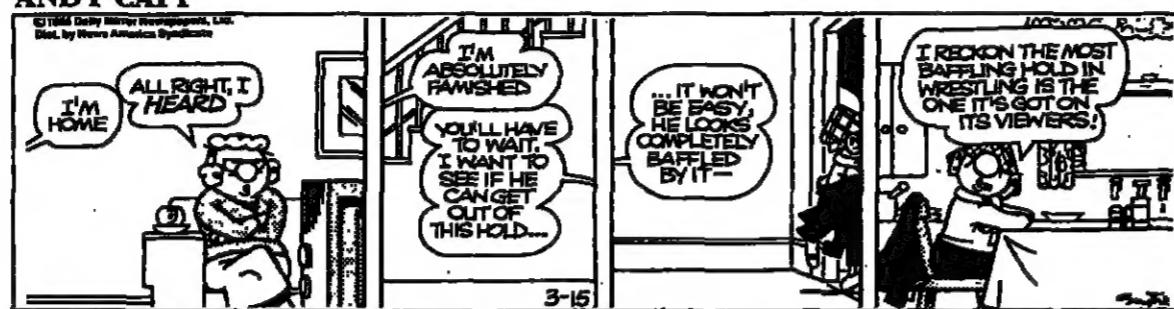
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID

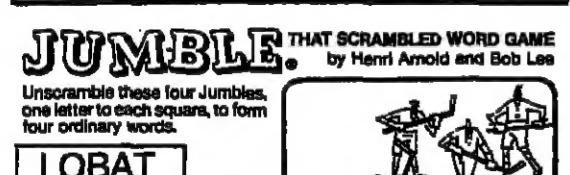


**ACROSS**  
 1 Roman conspirator  
 2 Partner of 1  
 3 Across  
 4 Tebaldi and Scotto  
 5 Triple: 1807-17  
 6 Plain D'ecology group  
 7 Doucet  
 8 Italian saint  
 9 D.C. ecology group  
 10 Wang Lung's wife  
 11 Cather's "Lady"  
 12 Piquancy  
 13 A fiddler and a pianist  
 14 "Hamlet" part  
 15 Very, to Verdi  
 16 Pub game  
 17 Encourages  
 18 What a cicerone conducts  
 19 Director De  
 20 Taught  
 21 Mercury, e.g.  
 22 Lead—(ad)  
 23 Mail convenience: Abbr.  
 24 Thomas' "—Go Gentie..."  
 25 Gathier's "Lady"  
 26 Piquancy  
 27 A fiddler and a pianist  
 28 "Hamlet" part  
 29 Very, to Verdi  
 30 Pub game  
 31 Encourages  
 32 What a cicerone conducts  
 33 Director De  
 34 Taught  
 35 Mercury, e.g.  
 36 Lead—(ad)  
 37 Mail convenience: Abbr.  
 38 Thomas' "—Go Gentie..."  
 © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



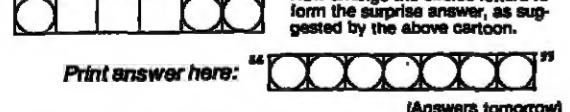
"WILSON SAYS HE FOUND A BUYER FOR OUR HOUSE, AND WE DON'T EVEN HAVE IT ON THE MARKET!"



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WHAT POSITION DOES A MONSTER PLAY ON A HOCKEY TEAM?



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXULT TWINS MAROON POLICE

Answer: How society girls start in—  
BY COMING OUT!

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Alps 14 5 21 13 34 5

Amsterdam 5 41 12 13 22 22

Athens 11 22 12 13 22 22

Belgrade 12 22 12 13 22 22

Berlin 5 41 12 13 22 22

Bucharest 3 37 12 13 22 22

Budapest 3 37 12 13 22 22

Castro Del Sol 17 22 12 13 22 22

Dublin 12 22 12 13 22 22

Florence 21 22 12 13 22 22

Frankfurt 21 22 12 13 22 22

Gibraltar 2 37 12 13 22 22

Istanbul 1 34 12 13 22 22

London 12 22 12 13 22 22

Lisbon 12 22 12 13 22 22

Milan 12 22 12 13 22 22

Moscow 5 41 12 13 22 22

Nice 5 41 12 13 22 22

Paris 5 41 12 13 22 22

Rome 5 41 12 13 22 22

Stockholm 11 22 12 13 22 22

Venice 9 41 12 13 22 22

Vienna 8 41 12 13 22 22

Zurich 5 41 12 13 22 22

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

Aleppo 8 76 12 13 22 22

Balearic 21 76 12 13 22 22

Damascus 21 76 12 13 22 22

Jerusalem 17 63 12 13 22 22

Tel Aviv 17 63 12 13 22 22

AFRICA HIGH LOW

Algiers 21 76 12 13 22 22

Casablanca 21 76 12 13 22 22

Conakry 21 76 12 13 22 22

Dakar 21 76 12 13 22 22

Harare 21 76 12 13 22 22

Juba 21 76 12 13 22 22

Khartoum 21 76 12 13 22 22

Luanda 21 76 12 13 22 22

Maputo 21 76 12 13 22 22

Nairobi 21 76 12 13 22 22

Port Louis 21 76 12 13 22 22

Windhoek 21 76 12 13 22 22

LYNCHBURG HIGH LOW

Anchorage 21 76 12 13 22 22

Bethel 21 76 12 13 22 22

Boise 21 76 12 13 22 22

Denver 21 76 12 13 22 22

Detroit 21 76 12 13 22 22

Houston 21 76 12 13 22 22

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Minneapolis 21 76 12 13 22 22

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New York 21 76 12 13 22 22

San Francisco 21 76 12 13 22 22

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St. Louis 21 76 12 13 22 22

Washington 21 76 12 13 22 22

WEATHER HIGH LOW

Akron 8 76 12 13 22 22

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Cincinnati 21 76 12 13 22 22

Cleveland 21 76 12 13 22 22

Florida 21 76 12 13 22 22

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## SPORTS

## Lyden Can't Lose or Gaining Friends

*Los Angeles Times Service*  
LAKE CITY — Following Friday night's 120-105 victory over Utah in the Salt Palace, Los Angeles Lakers' coach, Pat Lyden, the coach of the Jazz, Lyden, "bigger than life," considering Lyden's weight, he

### NBA FOCUS

than almost anything you see. Life, the Salt Palace, they wasn't making a joke, the size of the Jazz coach's

the opening minute of the after, the Lakers' forward, North, drove toward the and caught an elbow of guard Rich Kelley in the Lakers took a 20-second while their trainer, Gary called to Kelley, who, much to the crowd's delight, missed the first free-throw.

Lyden, whose team suffered its second 15-point loss to the Lakers in two nights, was so charitable when discussing the officiating of John Vanak and Mike Lauerman.

He was especially upset with Lauerman after a third-quarter exchange. Utah's assistant coach, Jerry Sloan, had complained about a call, which drew a retort from Lauerman that Lyden considered disrespectful.

But the Jazz lost because of 27 points and 10 rebounds by Karen Abdul-Jabbar, 23 points by Byron Scott.

In other games it was Boston 123, Phoenix 106; New Jersey 114, Washington 109; Philadelphia 121, L.A. Clippers 103; Milwaukee 128, Cleveland 93, and Dallas 118, Kansas City 100.

### SPORTS BRIEFS

#### L Expels Cosmos, May Fold

YORK (AP) — The Cosmos, who withdrew last month from the Major Soccer League, were expelled Wednesday from the North American Soccer League for failing to post a letter of credit. A team aid he was told the league would fold Friday.

Pinton, the team's general manager, said "the league counsel

board of directors of the Minnesota Strikers informed the that the league would shut down on March 15." Jim Henderson, the public relations director, said, "I can't say because I wasn't at

ings, but I would be surprised if it's true."

Expulsion of the Cosmos, who entered the NASL in 1971 and its hottest draw, often attracting 70,000 spectators, reduces the only Minnesota and Toronto.

#### Begins Deliberating McLain Case

A. Florida (AP) — After 350 hours of testimony over four a jury Wednesday began deliberating racketeering charges he former baseball star, Denny McLain, and three co-defen-

beginning her instructions and turning over the case to the jury, Elizabeth Kovachovich of U.S. District Court dismissed her he nine-woman, three-man panel broke off deliberations for the out reaching a verdict.

He, a three-time American League all-star and the last major-tcher to win 30 games, is charged with racketeering, conspiracy, possession of cocaine and conspiracy to import 400 kilograms. He faces a maximum of 90 years in prison and \$90,000 in

#### aska Wins in NIT's First Round

LN, Nebraska (AP) — Center Dave Hoppen, making 13 of 16 vs, scored 21 points Wednesday as the University of Nebraska's 1 team beat Canisius, 79-66, in the first round of the National Tournament.

### COREBOARD

#### Basketball

Standings									
NITERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
W	L	Pct.	GB						
52	19	.74	294	216					
52	24	.67	295	204					
52	24	.67	296	203					
52	23	.69	290	19					
51	24	.62	293	19					
51	24	.62	294	19					
51	24	.62	295	19					
50	25	.50	296	19					
50	25	.50	297	19					
50	25	.50	298	19					
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